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Walker et al.

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(54) **SPOOLER FOR UNMANNED AERIAL
VEHICLE SYSTEM**

(71) Applicant: **CyPhy Works, Inc.**, Danvers, MA (US)

(72) Inventors: **Jason S. Walker**, Medford, MA (US);
John W. Ware, Brookline, MA (US);
Samuel A. Johnson, Loveland, CO
(US); **Andrew M. Shein**, Winchester,
MA (US)

(73) Assignee: **CYPHY WORKS, INC.**, Danvers, MA
(US)

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(2013.01); **B64F 3/00** (2013.01); **H02G 11/02**
(2013.01); **B64C 2201/027** (2013.01); **B64C**
2201/148 (2013.01); **B64C 2201/201** (2013.01);
B64C 2201/203 (2013.01); **B64C 2201/208**
(2013.01)

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B64F 3/00

See application file for complete search history.

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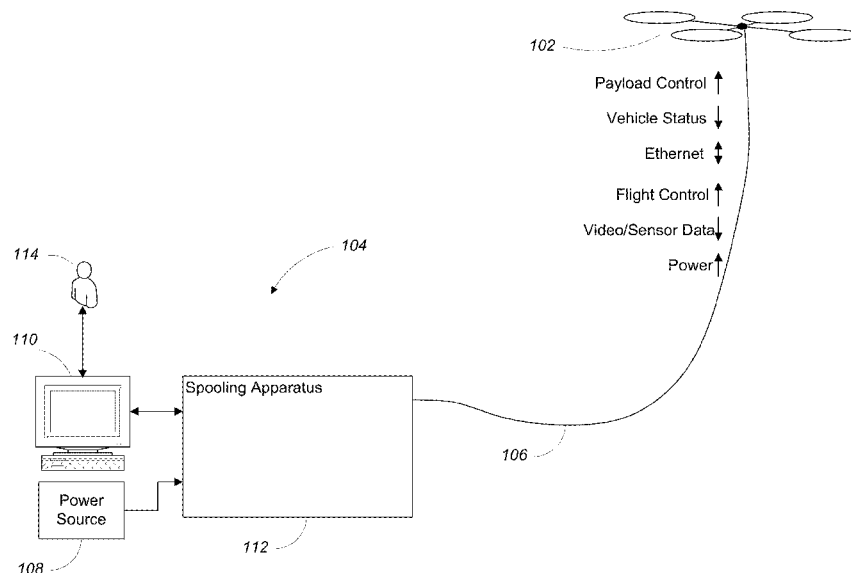
Primary Examiner — Justin Benedik

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Occhiuti & Rohlicek LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

In an aspect, in general, a spooling apparatus includes a filament feeding mechanism for deploying and retracting filament from the spooling apparatus to an aerial vehicle, an exit geometry sensor for sensing an exit geometry of the filament from the spooling apparatus, and a controller for controlling the feeding mechanism to feed and retract the filament based on the exit geometry.

9 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets



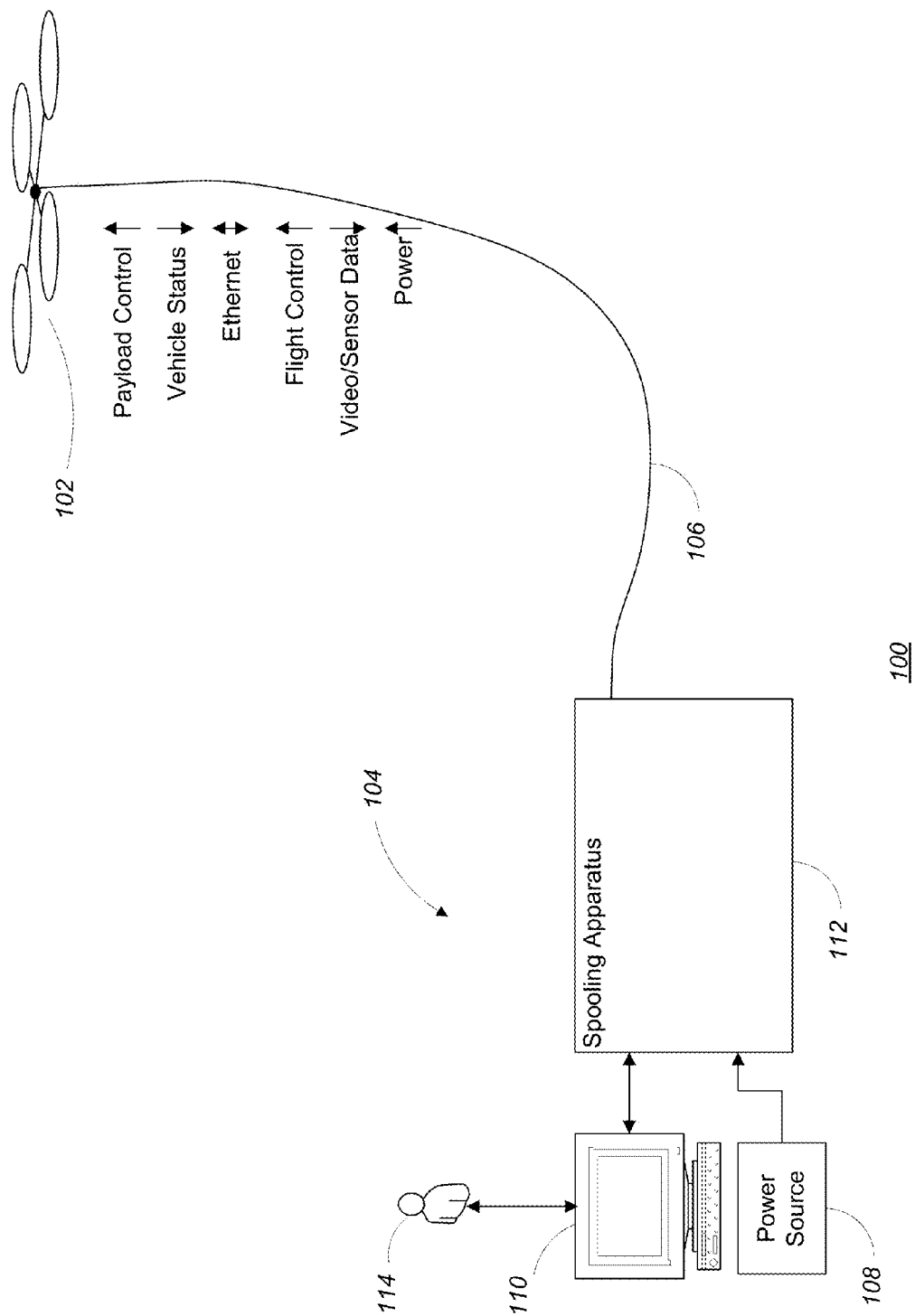
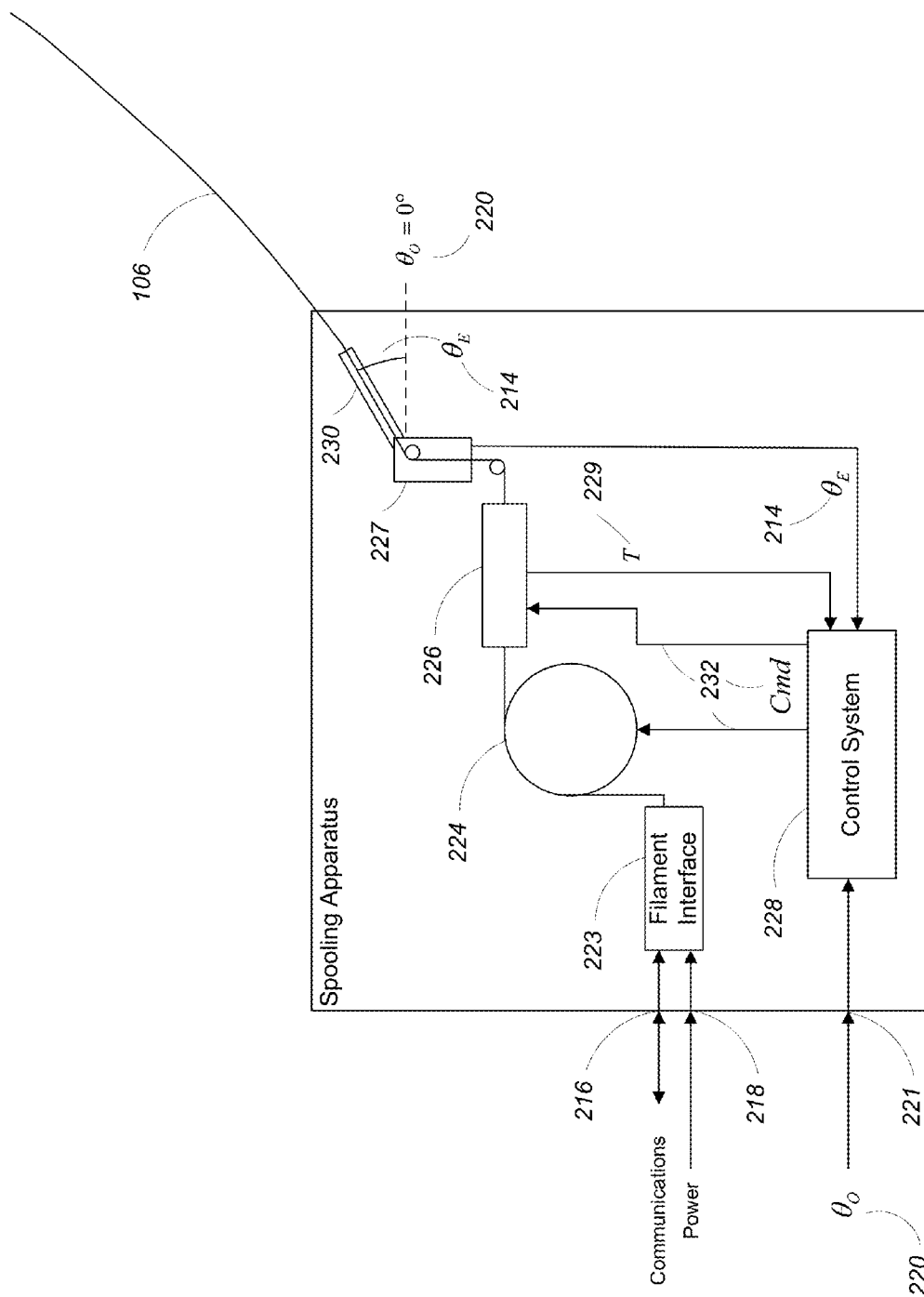
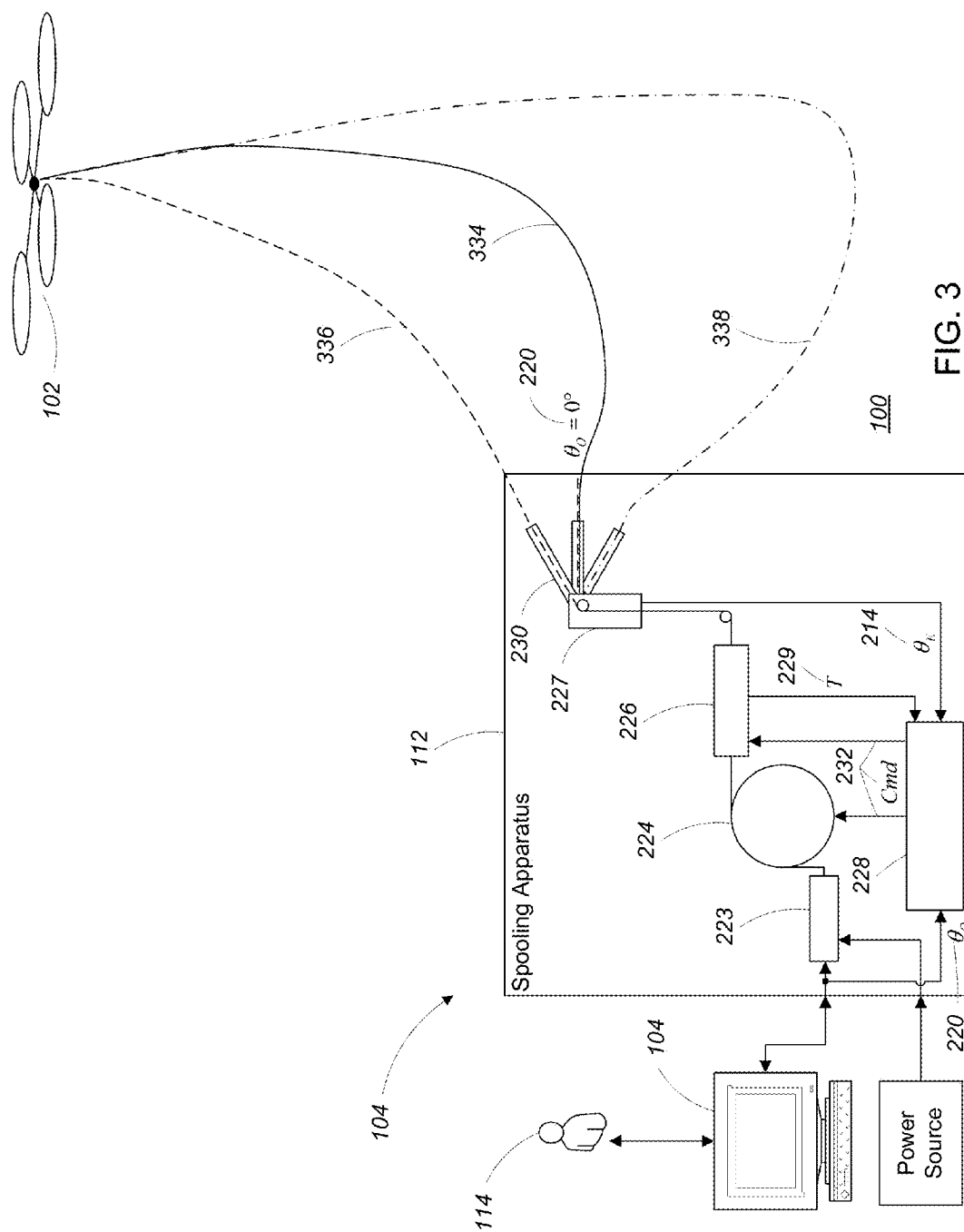


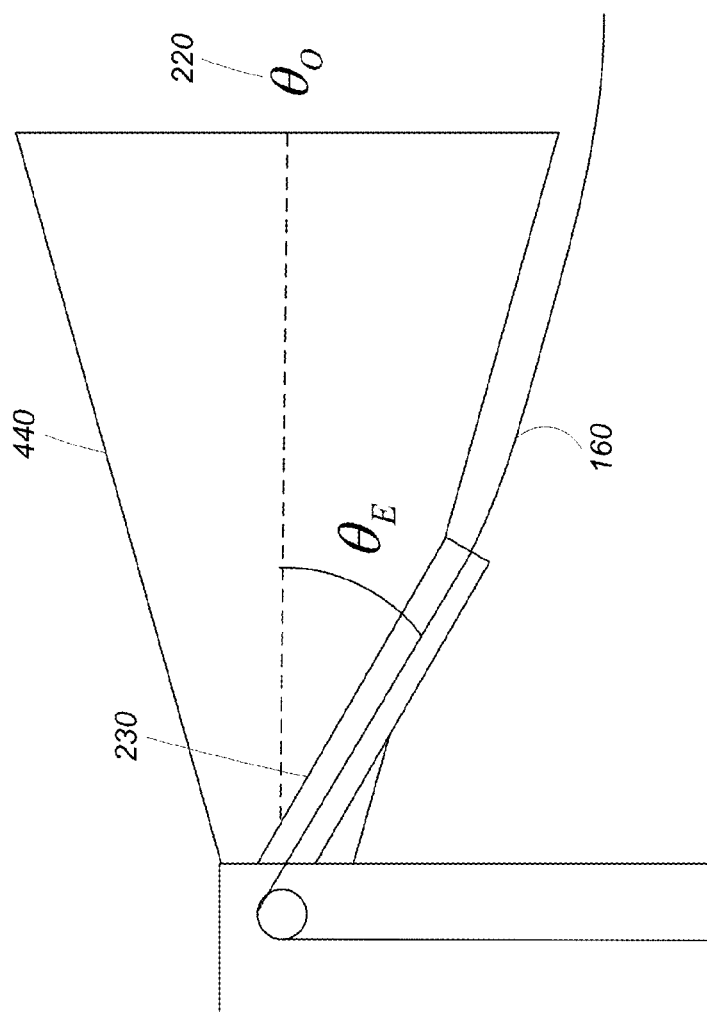
FIG. 1



112

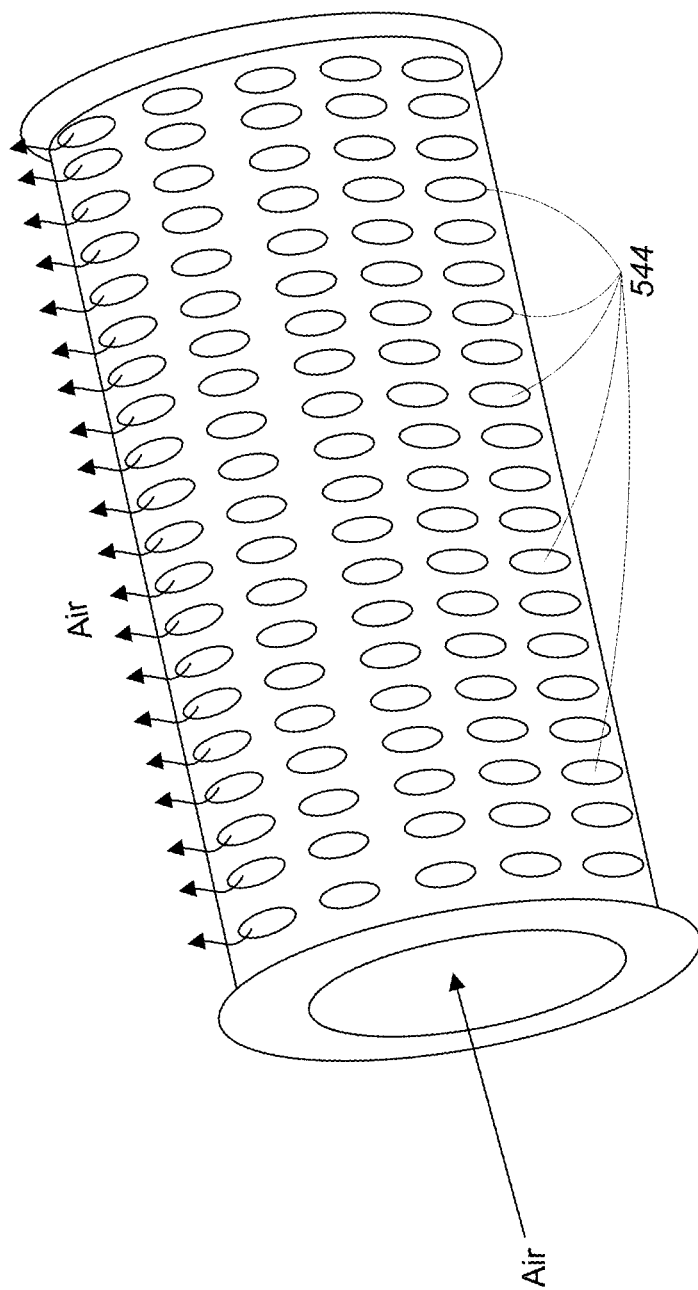
FIG. 2





227

FIG. 4



224

FIG. 5

Feeder/tension sensor

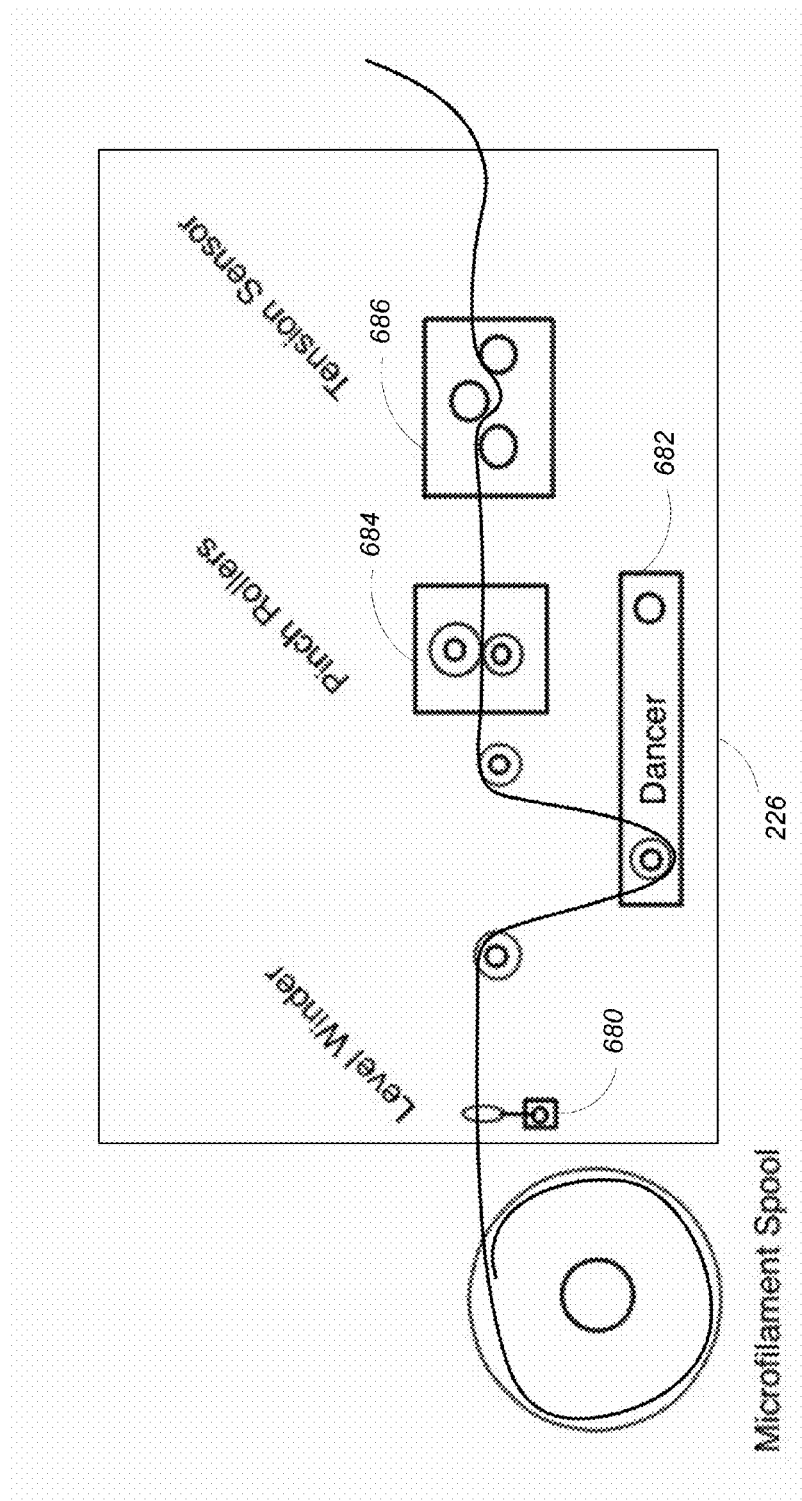
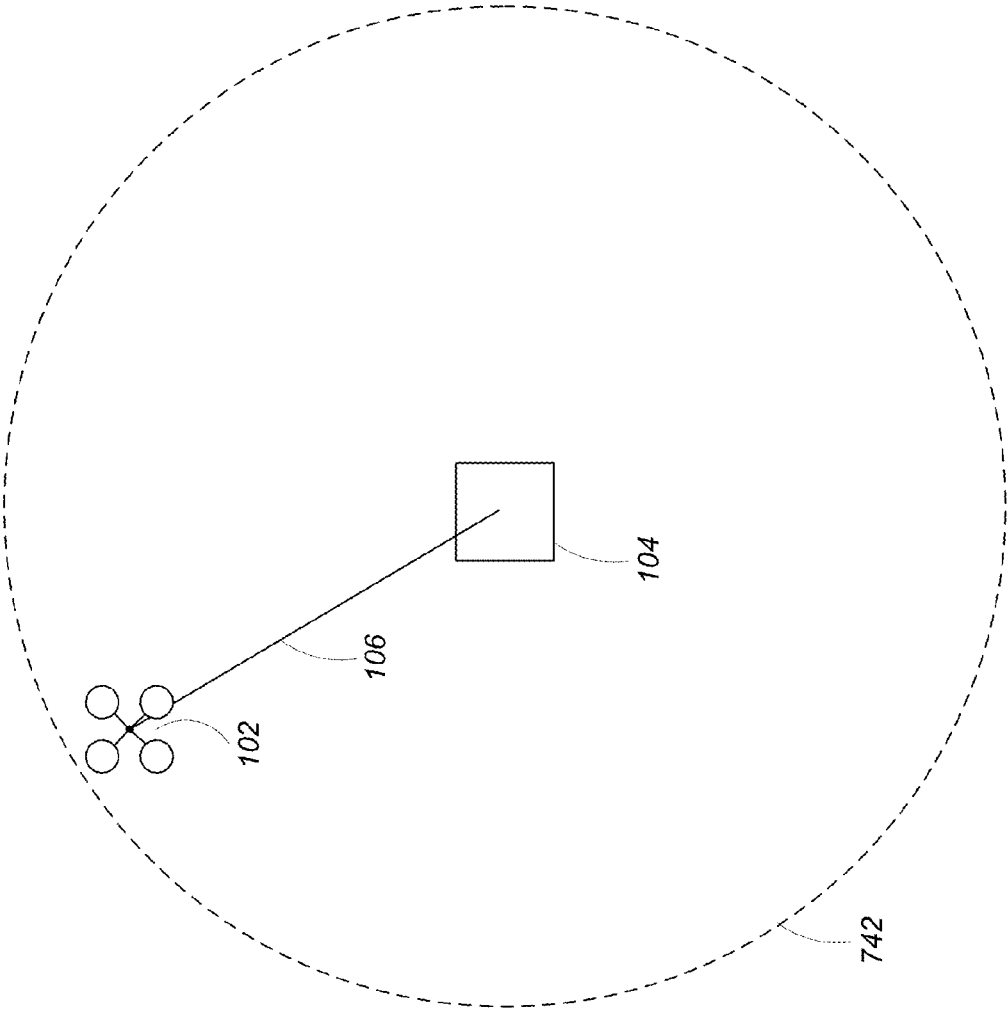


FIG. 6



100
FIG. 7

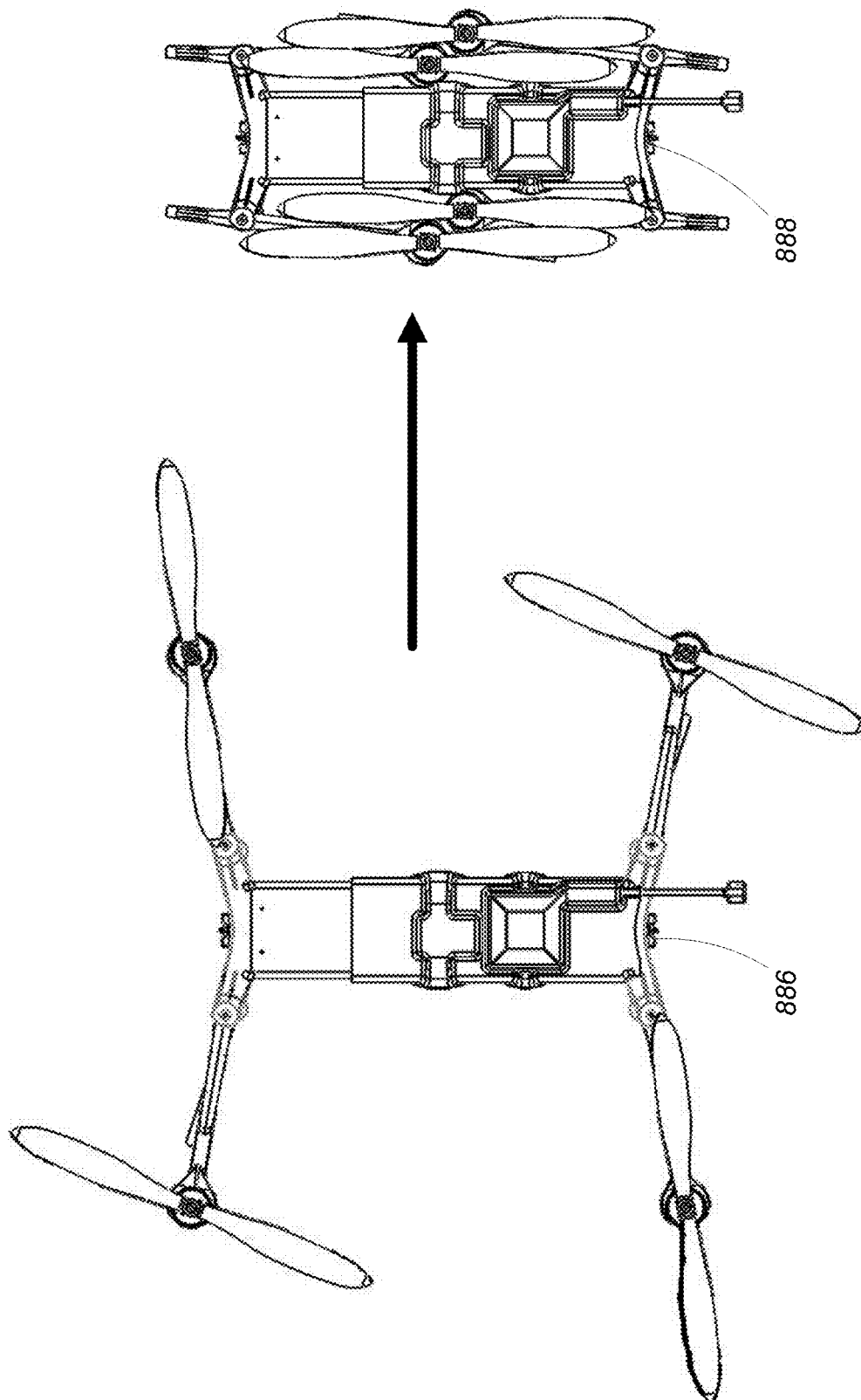


FIG. 8

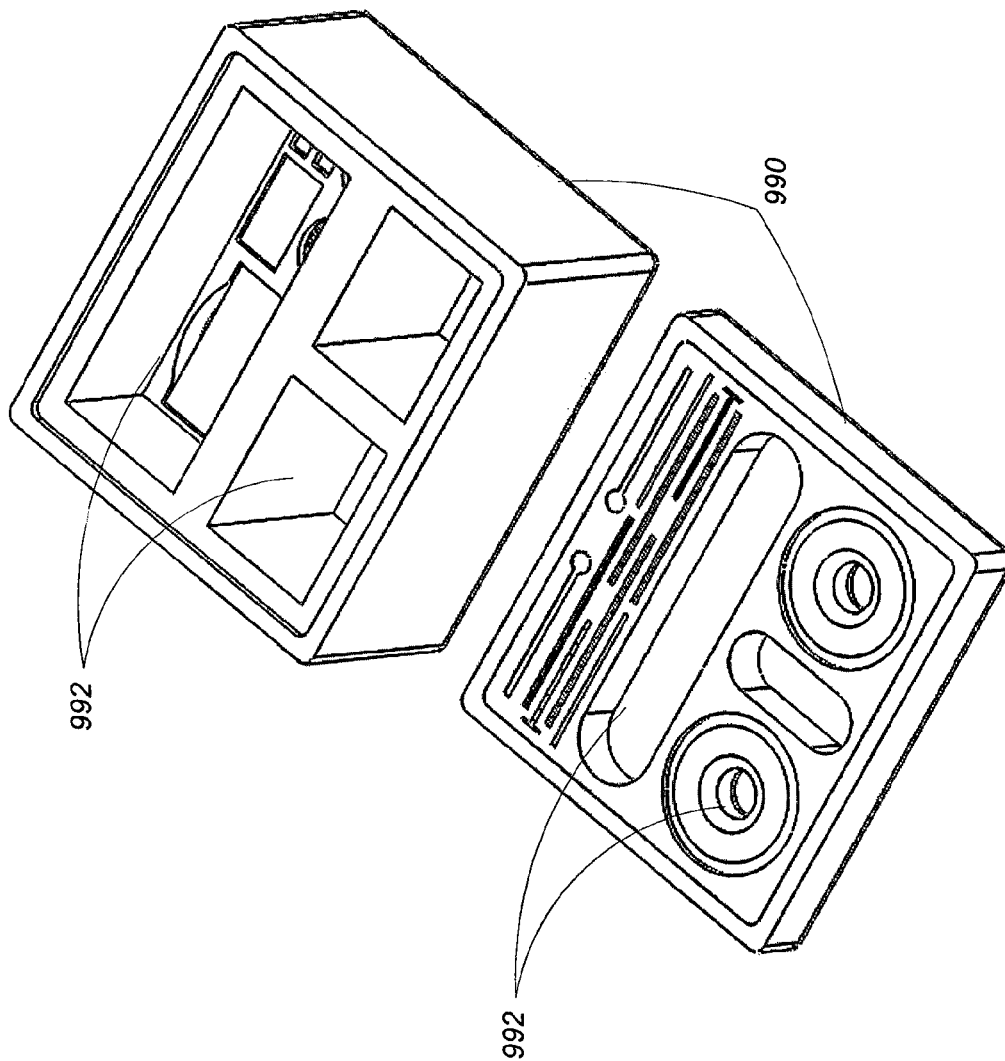


FIG. 9

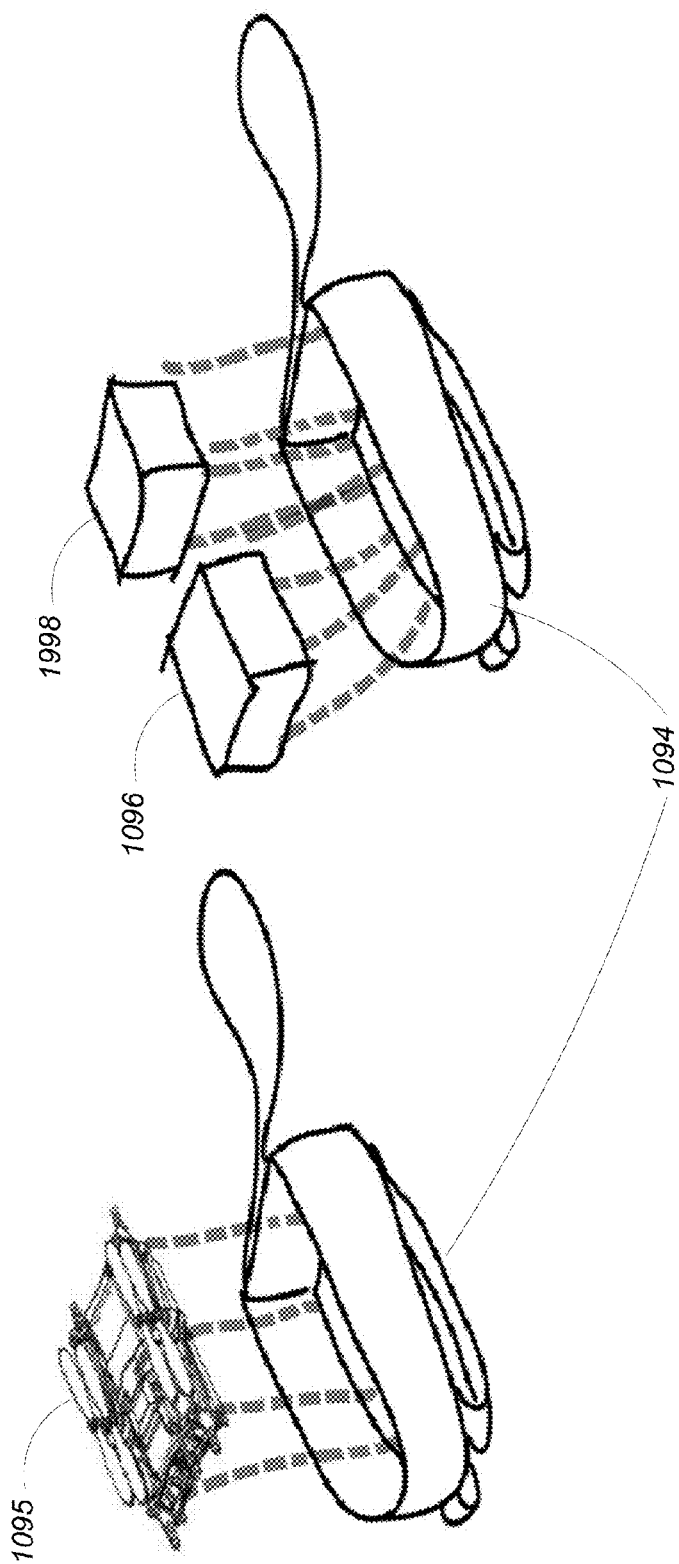
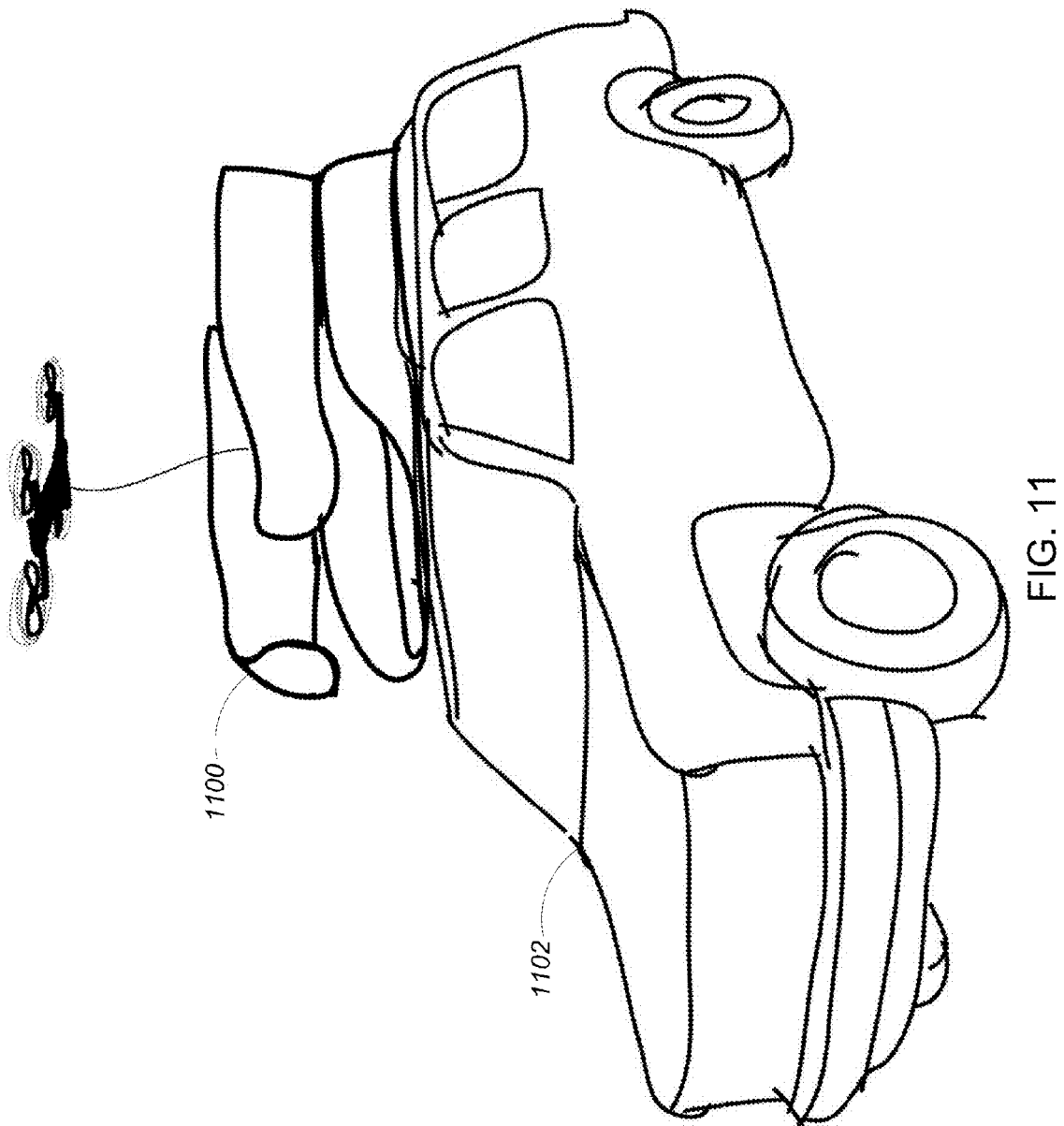


FIG. 10



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SPOOLER FOR UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE SYSTEM

BACKGROUND

This invention relates to a spooler for use in an unmanned aerial vehicle system.

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) are vehicles that are controlled autonomously by onboard or remote computer, remotely by a human operator, or a mixture of the two. Use of such vehicles is becoming increasingly common in both military and civilian airspaces.

SUMMARY

In an aspect, in general, a spooling apparatus includes a filament feeding mechanism for deploying and retracting filament from the spooling apparatus to an aerial vehicle, an exit geometry sensor for sensing an exit geometry of the filament from the spooling apparatus, and a controller for controlling the feeding mechanism to feed and retract the filament based on the exit geometry.

Aspects may include one or more of the following features.

The spooling apparatus may include a spool of filament. The spooling apparatus may include a tension sensing and mitigation mechanism for sensing tension present on the filament and causing the controller to adjust an amount of deployed filament based on the sensed tension. The tension sensing and mitigation mechanism may be further configured to mitigate an amount of slack in the filament within the spooling apparatus. The exit geometry sensor may be configured to sense an angle of departure of the filament from the spooling apparatus. The exit geometry sensor may be configured to sense a location of the filament at an exit of the spooling apparatus.

The spooling apparatus may include a power source for providing power to the aerial vehicle over the filament. The spooling apparatus may include a control station configured to communicate with the aerial vehicle over the filament. The data communicated between the aerial vehicle and the control station may include one or more of network data, point to point serial data, sensor data, video data, still camera data, payload control data, vehicle control data, and vehicle status data.

The filament may be configured to act as a tether for limiting a range of the aerial vehicle. The exit geometry sensor may be configured to determine the angle of departure of the filament by measuring a value that characterizes the angle. The spool may include perforations and the spooling apparatus may include a cooling apparatus for cooling the first portion of filament by forcing cooled air through perforations in the spool and over the first portion of filament. The controller may be configured to maintain the exit geometry at an exit geometry setpoint. The controller may be configured to allow the exit geometry to deviate by a predefined amount from the setpoint without taking corrective action.

In another aspect, in general, a method for managing a filament coupling an aerial vehicle to a spooling apparatus includes sensing an exit geometry of the filament from the spooling apparatus and feeding filament from the spooling apparatus according to the exit geometry including controlling a length of filament deployed from the spooling apparatus based on the exit geometry.

Aspects may include one or more of the following features.

Sensing the exit geometry of the filament from the spooling apparatus may include sensing an angle of departure of the filament from the spooling apparatus to the aerial vehicle.

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Sensing the exit geometry of the filament from the spooling apparatus may include sensing a location of the filament at an exit of the spooling apparatus. The method may further include providing power to the aerial vehicle via the filament.

The method may further include establishing a communication channel between the aerial vehicle and a control station via the filament. The method may further include transmitting data over the communication channel including transmitting one or more of network data, point to point serial data, sensor data, video data, still camera data, payload control data, vehicle control data, and vehicle status data.

The method may further include tethering the aerial vehicle to limit a range of the aerial vehicle. The method may further include sensing an angle of departure of the filament including sensing a value that characterizes the angle. The method may further include cooling the first portion of filament, the cooling including forcing cooled air through perforations in the spool and over the first portion of filament. Controlling a length of a portion the filament wound on a spool of the spooling apparatus based on the exit geometry may include maintaining the exit geometry of the filament at an exit geometry setpoint. Maintaining the exit geometry at the exit geometry setpoint may include allowing the exit geometry of the filament to deviate by a predefined amount from the setpoint without taking corrective action.

In another aspect, in general, an unmanned aerial vehicle system includes an aerial vehicle and a spooling apparatus. The spooling apparatus is configured to sense an exit geometry of a filament from the spooling apparatus and feed filament from the spooling apparatus according to the exit geometry including controlling a length filament deployed from the spooling apparatus based on the exit geometry.

Aspects may include one or more of the following features.

The aerial vehicle may be collapsible. The system may be configured to be mounted to a mobile vehicle. The system may be configured to be collapsed and stowed in a human portable container. The system may be configured to be collapsed and stowed in a ruggedized container.

Other features and advantages of the invention are apparent from the following description, and from the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a ground powered unmanned aerial vehicle system.

FIG. 2 is a spooling apparatus.

FIG. 3 illustrates a number of operational scenarios of the ground powered or non-ground powered tethered unmanned aerial vehicle system.

FIG. 4 illustrates an exit angle dead zone.

FIG. 5 is a perforated spool.

FIG. 6 is a feeder/tension sensor.

FIG. 7 is a tethering version of the ground powered or non-ground powered tethered unmanned aerial vehicle system.

FIG. 8 is a collapsible aerial vehicle.

FIG. 9 is a ruggedized container for transporting the ground powered unmanned aerial vehicle system.

FIG. 10 is a backpack for transporting the ground powered unmanned aerial vehicle system.

FIG. 11 is a vehicle mountable version of the ground powered or non-ground powered tethered unmanned aerial vehicle system.

DESCRIPTION

1 System Overview

Referring to FIG. 1, in one embodiment, a ground powered unmanned aerial vehicle system 100 includes an unmanned

aerial vehicle **102** which is powered by and in communication with a base station **104** over an electrically conductive filament **106**.

The base station **104** includes a power source **108** (e.g., a generator, battery, or power grid), a control station **110** (e.g., a laptop computer), and a spooling apparatus **112**. The power source **108** provides power to the aerial vehicle **102** over the filament **106**. The control station **110** communicates with the aerial vehicle **102** by, for example, establishing a network connection (e.g., an Ethernet connection) between itself and the aerial vehicle **102** over the filament **106**. In various embodiments, different types of information can be communicated between the control station **110** and the aerial vehicle **102**. For example, the control station **110** can send control information such as flight control information (e.g., GPS coordinates, flight speed, etc.), payload control information, and sensor (e.g., camera) control information to the aerial vehicle **102**. The aerial vehicle **102** can send information such as vehicle status information (e.g., current GPS coordinates, current payload status, etc.) and sensor data (e.g., video streams acquired by on-vehicle cameras) back to the control station **110**. In some examples, the filament **106** is the same or similar to the filaments described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,510,142 titled "AERIAL ROBOT," U.S. Pat. No. 7,631,834 titled "AERIAL ROBOT WITH DISPENSABLE CONDUCTIVE FILAMENT," and U.S. Patent Publication 2007/0200027 A1 titled "AERIAL ROBOT" which are incorporated herein by reference. Note that in the above patents and patent applications described above generally include a spool of filament in the aerial vehicle. However, as is described in greater detail below, the filament can similarly be spooled in the base station **104** on the ground.

In some embodiments in which the vehicle **102** provides sensor data, a user **114** can interact with the control station **110** to view sensor data and flight status information from the aerial vehicle **102** and/or to specify commands for controlling the aerial vehicle **102**.

One common application for the ground powered unmanned aerial vehicle system **100** is to survey (e.g., video monitoring) a geographical area. For example, the user **114** of the system **100** may use the control station **110** to issue a command to the aerial vehicle **102**, causing the aerial vehicle **102** to hover at a given GPS coordinate (i.e., a latitude, longitude, and altitude). The user **114** may monitor sensor data (e.g., a 720p video stream) from the aerial vehicle **102** to, for example, ensure that no unauthorized parties are approaching the user's position.

The aerial vehicle **102** includes control systems that continuously attempt to maintain the vehicle **102** at the commanded GPS coordinate (note that in some embodiments, the control system may be located in the base station **104**. However, due to environmental conditions such as wind, the aerial vehicle **102** is rarely able to maintain its position exactly at the commanded GPS coordinate. Furthermore, at times, wind can cause the aerial vehicle **102** to significantly deviate from the commanded GPS coordinate. Without mitigation, such a deviation can cause the amount of slack on the filament **106** to vary, possibly damaging the very thin, lightweight, and fragile filament **106**. For example, wind may blow the vehicle **102** in a direction away from the base station **104**, causing the amount of slack on the filament **106** to decrease, potentially placing excess tension on the filament **106** or at the very least placing a lateral force on the aerial vehicle **102** which the aerial vehicle **102** must compensate for. Without mitigation, such excess tension may result in the filament **106** breaking. Conversely, wind may blow the vehicle **102** in a direction toward the base station **104**, causing the amount of slack on

the filament **106** to increase. Without mitigation, the filament **106** with excess slack can potentially fall toward the ground and become tangled with ground based objects.

The term 'slack' as is used above refers to a degree of tautness in the filament **106**. For example, if the filament **106** were to be held perfectly taut between the spooling apparatus **112** and the aerial vehicle **102**, then there would be no slack on the filament **106**. As the tautness of the filament **106** between the aerial vehicle **102** and the spooling apparatus **112** decreases, the amount of slack on the filament **106** increases. In some examples, the amount of slack on the filament can be characterized in a length of an excess of deployed filament **106** or a length of a shortage of deployed filament **106**.

2 Spooling Apparatus

Referring to FIG. 2, the spooling apparatus **112** is configured to mitigate the risks described above by controlling the amount of filament **106** that is deployed such that the amount of slack on the filament **106** is optimized. In some examples, the desired amount of slack minimizes (or generally reduces or limits) the amount of horizontal force between the base station **104** and the aerial vehicle **102** while maintaining a safe distance between the ground the filament **106**.

Optimizing of the amount of slack on the filament **106** reduces the risk of breaking the filament **106** due to excess tension on the filament **106** and reduces the risk of having the filament **106** become entangled with objects close to the ground due to excess slack on the paid out filament **106**.

Before describing the specific functionality of the spooling apparatus **112**, it is important to note that to optimize the amount of slack on the filament **106**, the spooling apparatus **112** utilizes a relationship that exists between the amount of slack on the filament **106** and an exit angle, θ_E **214** of the filament **106** from the spooling apparatus **112**. In particular, it is known that as the distance between the aerial vehicle **102** and the spooling apparatus **112** increases, the filament **106** is pulled taut, causing the filament **106** to become less slack. As the filament **106** becomes less slack, the exit angle, θ_E **214** of the filament **106** from the spooling apparatus **112** increases. Conversely, as the distance between the spooling apparatus **112** and the aerial vehicle **102** decreases, the filament **106** becomes less taut, causing the amount of slack on the filament **106** to increase. As the amount of slack on the filament **106** increases, the exit angle, θ_E **214** of the filament **106** from the spooling apparatus **112** decreases.

Thus, the spooling apparatus **112** is configured to control the amount of filament **106** that is deployed according to a desired exit angle or set-point, θ_O **220** of the filament **106** from the spooling apparatus **112**, for example to maintain the set-point, θ_O **220**. Furthermore, the spooling apparatus **112** also prevents tension in the filament **106** from exceeding a predefined maximum tension.

In general, the set-point, θ_O **220** is defined by the user **114** on a case-by-case basis. In many situations the best choice for the set-point is simply 0° (i.e., extending along a line that is parallel to the ground). However, in some examples, an obstacle near the base station **104** may necessitate that the set-point, θ_O **220** is a positive angle (relative to a line extending parallel to the ground) to ensure that the filament **106** does not become entangled with the obstacle. In other examples, the terrain may allow for a set-point, θ_O **220** that is negative (relative to a line extending parallel to the ground). For example, the base station **104** may be on the top of a mountain and a filament **106** with significant slack will not likely encounter any obstacles due to the sloping sides of the mountain.

The spooling apparatus 112 of FIG. 2 includes a communications input port 216, a power input port 218, and a set-point input port 221. The spooling apparatus 112 also includes a filament interface 223, a spool 224, a feeder/tension sensor 226, a position sensor 227, and a control system 228.

The filament interface 223 receives the communications and power inputs and couples them to the filament 106. The filament 106 extends from the filament interface 223 to the spool 224. In general, the spool 224 is a cylindrical member onto which the filament 106 that is not deployed from the spooling apparatus 112 is wound. In some examples, the spool 224 is driven by a motor which can be controlled (e.g., by the control system as is described below) to cause the spool 224 to rotate in a first direction to deploy filament 106 and in a second direction to re-spool filament 106. The motor is also controllable to vary the speed of rotation of the spool 224.

After being deployed from the spool 224, the filament 106 is fed into a feeder/tension sensor 226. In general, the feeder/tension sensor 226 serves two functions:

quickly feeding the filament 106 from the spooler 224 through the spooling apparatus 112, and measuring the tension, T 229 that is present on the filament 106.

A signal representing the tension, T 229 measured by the feeder/tension sensor 226 is passed to the control system 228. The filament 106 is fed through the feeder/tension sensor 226 to the position sensor 227. A more detailed description of the feeder/tension sensor 226 is presented below.

The position sensor 227 measures an exit geometry (e.g., a position) of the filament 106 at the point where the filament 106 exits the spooling apparatus 112. The measured position of the filament 106 is then used to determine the exit angle, θ_E 214 of the filament 106. The exit angle, θ_E 214 is passed from the position sensor 227 to the control system 228.

In some examples, the position sensor 227 includes a straw-like tube 230 which coaxially surrounds a portion of the filament 106 at the point where the filament 106 exits the spooling apparatus 112. The straw like tube 230 is coupled to, for example, a high precision potentiometer, which outputs a signal indicative of the exit angle, θ_E 214 of the filament 106. In other examples, various types of position sensors such as optical, mechanical, or magnetic rotary encoders are used to sense θ_E 214 of the straw. In other examples, different types of sensors such as inductive position sensors can be used to sense θ_E 214.

In some examples, the control system receives the exit angle, θ_E 214, the set-point, θ_O 220, and the measured tension, T 229 as inputs and applies a control algorithm to the inputs to determine a control signal output, Cmd 232. The control signal output, Cmd 232 is passed to the spool 224 and/or to the feeder/tension sensor 226 and actuates the spool 224 and/or the feeder/tension sensor 226 to maintain the exit angle, θ_E 214 of the filament 106 at the set-point, θ_O 220. In some examples, a filament feeding mechanism (e.g. pinch rollers) in the feeder/tension sensor 226 receives the Cmd 232 input and which causes the filament feeding mechanism to vary a speed and direction of filament feeding based on the exit angle, θ_E 214. For example, if the sensed exit angle, θ_E 214 is below the setpoint, θ_O 220 the filament feeding mechanism receives a value of Cmd 232 which causes the filament feeding mechanism to re-spool filament at a commanded speed. Conversely, if the sensed exit angle, θ_E 214 is above the setpoint, θ_O 220 the filament feeding mechanism receives a value of Cmd 232 which causes the filament feeding mechanism to deploy filament at a commanded speed.

In some examples, speed and direction of operation of the filament feeding mechanism (which is based on the sensed exit angle θ_E 214) indirectly controls the speed and direction of rotation of the spool 224. For example, a dancer mechanism within the feeder/tension sensor 226 may sense a decrease in slack or tension in the filament within the feeder/tension sensor 226 and subsequently command the spool 224 to alter its speed and direction of rotation. In other examples, the Cmd 232 signal from the control system 228 directly controls both the filament feeding mechanism and the spool 224. In this way, the control system 228 causes the spool 224 and feeder/tension sensor 226 to deploy or re-spool filament 106 such that the set-point, θ_O 220 is maintained.

In the examples described above, the filament feeding mechanism is described as being included in the feeder/tension sensor 226 (e.g., as pinch rollers). In other examples, the filament feeding mechanism is included at the exit of the spooling apparatus, for example, in the position sensor 227.

In some examples, the control system is a cascaded control system with an inner loop which controls a torque output of the spool motor and one or more output loops that implement position, velocity, tension, and angle based control.

A variety of suitable feedback control system algorithms can be implemented by the control system 228. Some examples of suitable feedback control systems are proportional controllers, PID controllers, state space controllers, etc.

In some examples, the control system 228 is also configured to monitor the measure of tension, T 229 to determine if a dangerous amount of tension is present on the filament 106. If the control system 228 determines that the tension, T 229 on the filament 106 is greater than a predetermined limit, the control system 228 causes the spool 224 to deploy filament 106 until the tension on the filament 106 is reduced to a safe level (e.g., the tension on the filament is below the predetermined limit).

3 Example

Referring to FIG. 3, the ground powered unmanned aerial vehicle system 100 is shown with the filament 106 in three different scenarios. In the first scenario, a sufficiently deployed filament 334 has a sufficient amount of filament deployed, causing the actual exit angle, θ_E 214 measured by the position sensor 227 to be substantially the same as the desired exit angle, θ_O 220 (in this example, 0°). In this case, the spooling apparatus 112 does not need to take any action to correct the exit angle, θ_E 214 of the filament.

In the second scenario, an overly taut filament 336 has too little filament deployed, causing the actual exit angle, θ_E 214 measured by the position sensor 227 to be greater than the desired exit angle, θ_O 220. As is noted above, such a scenario may occur if the aerial vehicle 102 is blown in a direction away from the base station 104. In this case, the spooling apparatus 112 acts to deploy additional filament in order to provide slack to the deployed filament. In particular, the control system 228 determines that the actual exit angle, θ_E 214 is greater than the desired exit angle, θ_O 220 and sends a control signal, Cmd 232 to the spool 224, commanding the spool 224 to adjust the amount of deployed filament until the actual exit angle, θ_E 214 and the desired exit angle, θ_O 220 are substantially the same.

In the third scenario, an overly slack filament 338 has too much filament deployed, causing the actual exit angle, θ_E 214 measured by the position sensor 227 to be less than the desired exit angle, θ_O 220. As is noted above, such a scenario can occur if the aerial vehicle 102 is blown in a direction toward the base station 104. In this case, the spooling appa-

ratus 112 acts to re-spool the deployed filament in order to reduce the amount of slack on the deployed filament. In particular, the control system 228 determines that the actual exit angle, θ_E 214 is less than the desired exit angle, θ_O 220 and sends a control signal, Cmd 232 to the spool 224, commanding the spool 224 to adjust the amount of deployed filament until the actual exit angle, θ_E 214 and the desired exit angle, θ_O 220 are substantially the same.

4 Additional Features

4.1 Sensor Dead Zone

Referring to FIG. 4, in some examples, the control system 228 allows for a “dead zone” 440 around the desired exit angle, θ_O 220. In general, the dead zone 440 is a range of angles surrounding the desired exit angle, θ_O 220. If the exit angle, θ_E 214 measured by the position sensor 227 falls within the dead zone 440, the control system 228 takes no action to adjust the length of the filament 106. Once the exit angle, θ_E 214 measured by the position sensor 227 exceeds the boundaries of the dead zone 440, the control system 228 re-spools or deploys filament 106 as described above.

4.2 Cooling and Cross Ratio

In some examples, the filament 106 is required to carry a substantial amount of power to the aerial vehicle 102 and resistive losses in the filament 106 cause heating of the filament 106. In general, the deployed filament 106 is cooled as it drifts through the air. However, the spooled (i.e., un-deployed) filament 106 can become overheated, possibly damaging the filament. Referring to FIG. 5, to address heating of the filament 106, the spool 224 is hollow and includes a plurality of perforations 544. Air is forced into the hollow spool 224, creating a positive pressure within the spool 224 which causes the air to flow out of the spool 224 through the perforations 544. The air flowing through the perforations 544 acts to cool the filament 106 which is wound on the spool 224. In some examples, the filament 106 is wound onto the spool 224 in a predetermined pattern such that the amount of surface area of the filament 106 that comes into contact with the air flowing through the perforations 544 is maximized while not inhibiting the airflow. In some examples, the predetermined winding pattern also minimizes cross-talk between individual windings of the filament 106.

In general, deploying or re-spooling of filament 106 on the spool 224 is at least in part accomplished by rotating the spool 224 while laterally moving a level winder (see the level winder of FIG. 6) back and forth from one end of the spool 224 to the other. A spooling pattern is defined by an amount of lateral movement of the level winder relative to the number of rotations of the spool and is referred to as the “cross ratio.” Different cross ratios may be chosen for different applications. For example, certain cross ratios may be advantageous for applications where heating of the spooled microfilament is a problem. Such cross ratios may, for example, maximize airflow through the perforations 544. Other cross ratios may be advantageous for applications where cross-talk between individual windings is a problem.

The cross ratio for a given application must be taken into account when winding new spools of microfilament. Furthermore, the firmware of the spooling apparatus must also be configured to maintain the desired cross ratio as the microfilament is deployed and re-spooled from the spooling apparatus.

4.3 Feeder/Tension Sensor

Referring to FIG. 6, one example of the feeder/tension sensor 226 is configured to safely and quickly deploy and re-spool microfilament from the spooling apparatus. The feeder/tension sensor 226 includes a level winder 680, a

dancer mechanism 682, a pinch roller mechanism 684, and a tension sensor 686. The level winder 680 maintains a proper cross ratio of the spooled microfilament 106, the dancer mechanism 682 mitigates microfilament slack within the spooling apparatus, the pinch roller mechanism 684 maintains a desired microfilament tension within the spooling apparatus, and the tension sensor monitors the amount of tension on the microfilament.

4.4 Full or Partial Tethering

Referring to FIG. 7, another example of the ground powered unmanned aerial vehicle system 100 is configured to constrain a range of motion of the aerial vehicle 102 within a boundary 742. In some examples, the boundary 742 is three dimensional. For example, the boundary 742 shown in FIG. 7 (which is circular when viewed from above) may have, for example, a three dimensional dome shape. In some examples, the boundary 742 can take on other shapes, including user-defined and possibly irregular shapes.

In some examples, the boundary 742 may be maintained by providing the spooling apparatus 112 of the base station 104 with a limited amount of filament 106 such that, as the aerial vehicle 102 approaches the boundary 742, the spooling apparatus 112 is unable to deploy any more filament 106. In other examples, the boundary 742 may be maintained by providing the spooling apparatus 112 with a specification of the boundary 742 and configuring the spooling apparatus 112 to refuse to deploy additional filament 106 when the aerial vehicle 102 is at the edge of the boundary 742.

In some examples, the filament 106 is stronger than the communications and power transmission filament described above in order to resist breaking when tension is applied to the filament 106 at the edge of the boundary 742.

In some examples, the aerial vehicle 102 is self powered (e.g., a battery powered aerial vehicle) and the filament is used only as a tether to constrain the aerial vehicle 102.

5 Deployment Configurations

Referring to FIG. 8, in some examples, the airframe of the aerial vehicle is collapsible such that the vehicle can be easily and safely stowed in a compact container. For example, the airframe of the aerial vehicle can operate in an expanded state 886 and collapse to a collapsed state 888 when no longer operating. In this way, the aerial vehicle can easily be stowed and transported without being unduly cumbersome and with reduced risk of being damaged.

Referring to FIG. 9, in some examples, the elements described above can be packaged into a ruggedized container 990 for safe deployment. The ruggedized container can include a number of compartments 992 for safely and securely storing different components of the aerial vehicle system such as the aerial vehicle (or parts thereof), the spooler apparatus, additional spools of microfilament, and so on.

Referring to FIG. 10, in some examples, the elements described above can be packaged into a human portable container such as a backpack 1094 that can easily be carried by a human. For example, the back pack can be configured to facilitate safe and secure transportation of the collapsed aerial vehicle 1095, the base station of the aerial vehicle system 1096, and the spooling apparatus 1098. In some examples, the base station 1096 and the spooling apparatus 1098 are packed first into the backpack 1094 and the collapsed aerial vehicle 1095 is packed on top of the base station 1096 and the spooling apparatus 1098.

Referring to FIG. 11, in some examples the elements described above can be packaged into a vehicle mountable container 1100 which can be mounted to a roof of a vehicle

1102. In other examples, the vehicle mountable container **1100** can be mounted to a bed of a pickup truck, on a flat bed trailer, on a Humvee, or on an armored personnel carrier. In some examples, the aerial vehicle system in the vehicle mountable container **1100** is configured to draw power from the vehicle **1102**. In some examples, the vehicle mountable container **1100** can be used for mobile operation of the ground powered unmanned aerial vehicle system **100**, with the aerial vehicle **102** following the vehicle **1102**. In other examples, the vehicle mountable container can be used for stationary operation of ground powered unmanned aerial vehicle system **100**.

6 Alternatives

The filament **106** is described above as an electrically conductive filament. However, in some examples, the filament is a fiber optic cable over which the control station **110** communicates with the aerial vehicle **102**.

In some examples, the system of FIG. 1 includes a power conversion box between the power source **108** and the spooling apparatus **112** for converting the power produced by the power source **108** into a form that is usable by the aerial vehicle **102**.

While the communication between the control station **110** and the aerial vehicle **102** is described above as taking place over a network connection, various other types of communication protocols can be used. For example, the control station **110** and the aerial vehicle **102** can communicate using point-to-point serial communications, USB communications, etc.

In some examples, the aerial vehicle **102** includes payload that includes a high definition visible light video camera and the video stream is a high definition digital video stream such as a 720p, 1080i, or 1080p video stream. In some examples, the aerial vehicle includes a payload including multicore cameras, TOF laser depth cameras, hyperspectral cameras, or multi-sensor gigapixel camera arrays. In some examples, the aerial vehicle **102** includes a night vision camera such as an active illumination video camera or a thermal imaging camera. In some examples, the aerial vehicle **102** includes both a visible light video camera and a night vision camera. In some examples, the aerial vehicle **102** includes a high resolution still camera. In some examples, other payloads can include sensors, emitters (e.g., lasers), or weapons systems.

While the above description generally describes the position sensor **227** as being located within the spooling apparatus **112**, it is noted that the position sensor **227** does not need to be located within the spooling apparatus **112**. For example, the position sensor **227** could be located some distance from the spooling apparatus **112**.

In some examples, the spooling apparatus **112** maintains a record of how much filament **106** is currently deployed and the control system **228** takes the record into account when controlling the speed and direction of rotation of the spool **224**.

In some examples, the aerial vehicle **102** is configured to fly to a higher altitude to take up slack on the filament **106** in an emergency situation. In other examples, the aerial vehicle **102** includes an on-board supplementary spooling apparatus which can take up slack on the filament **106** in an emergency situation.

In some examples, the aerial vehicle **102** includes a battery which acts as reserve power for situations where the filament **102** is severed or damaged, interrupting power from the power source **108**. The battery allows the aerial vehicle **102** to safely land.

In some examples, the aerial vehicle **102** includes a configurable bay for accepting custom payloads.

In some examples, the system **100**, including some or all of the aerial vehicle **102**, the spooler **112**, and control computer **110** are connected to a communications network such one or more other computers on the communications network are connected to and can interact with the system **100** to either control it or gather and analyze data.

It is to be understood that the foregoing description is intended to illustrate and not to limit the scope of the invention, which is defined by the scope of the appended claims. Other embodiments are within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A spooling apparatus comprising:

a filament feeding mechanism for deploying and retracting filament from the spooling apparatus to an aerial vehicle;

a power source for providing power to the aerial vehicle over the filament;

a spool onto which a first portion of the filament is wound, the spool including a plurality of perforations;

a cooling apparatus for cooling the first portion of filament by forcing cooled air to flow through perforations in the spool and over the first portion of filament; and

a controller for controlling the feeding mechanism to feed and retract the filament.

2. The spooling apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a tension sensing and mitigation mechanism for sensing tension present on the filament and causing the controller to adjust an amount of deployed filament based on the sensed tension.

3. The spooling apparatus of claim 2 wherein the tension sensing and mitigation mechanism is further configured to mitigate an amount of slack in the filament within the spooling apparatus.

4. The spooling apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a control station configured to communicate with the aerial vehicle over the filament.

5. The spooling apparatus of claim 4 wherein data communicated between the aerial vehicle and the control station includes one or more of network data, point to point serial data, sensor data, video data, still camera data, payload control data, vehicle control data, and vehicle status data.

6. The spooling apparatus of claim 1 wherein the filament is configured to act as a tether for limiting a range of the aerial vehicle.

7. The spooling apparatus of claim 1 wherein the spool comprises a cylindrical hollow spool body including:

a first end including an air intake opening through which the cooled air is forced into the hollow spool body,

a second end,

a cylindrical wall extending between the first end and the second end, and

a plurality of through holes in the cylindrical wall, through which the cooled air exits the cylindrical hollow spool body.

8. The spooling apparatus of claim 7 wherein the cooling apparatus causes a positive air pressure inside of the hollow cylindrical spool body.

9. The spooling apparatus of claim 1 wherein the controller is further configured to feed and retract the filament such that the first portion of the filament is wound on the spool in a

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predetermined pattern such that an amount of surface area exposed to the cooled air flowing through the perforations is maximized.

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